CharlesSmith 1apl64

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 21

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	32.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. Apr1 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1,69:tf

W. C. SCHAFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1, '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31jalytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMOREST'S, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

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NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

ONLY A DROP.

BY DR. C. N. HICKOK.

A few evenings ago, at a convivial gathering in Philadelphia, a young friend—a generous, noble fellow, but more a victim to the inebriating cup, than he was aware of, invited the company to drink wine with him. One of the guests declined, saying, that he was past his majority by a few months, and had never yet tasted of any intoxicating beverage, and never intended to begin. Our friend repeated the invitation, saying, "Come! only a drop! That can't harm you." The train of thought awakened by that expression, "Only a drop!" has resulted in the following lines:

"Only a drop!" Sure naught, can befall
Of harm, from a thing so weak and small,
"Only a drop!" Yet beware! beware!
The germ of a myriad ills is there.

"Only a drop!" In that drop I see
Ten thousand gaunt phantoms of misery;
In its bright, sparkling, ruby light, so clear,
Oh! God! what visions of woe appear.

"Only a drop!" Yet its burning wave,
Hath borne to the yawing, remorseless grave,
The hopes of the aged; the gladness of youth;
Fair woman's fond trust, and proud manhood's truth.

"Only a drop!" Hark! the anguished prayer,
Wrung from the widow's lone heart, is there;
And the wife,s sad wail; and the orphan's cry,
That ceaseless ascend to the Throne on High.

"Only a drop!" See! the young and the old;
The poor in his rags, and the rich in his gold;
The brave in his might, and the high in his pride,
Are all swept away by its pitiless tide.

"Only a drop!" Not a hideous name,
Of hatred and crime, of mis'ry and shame;—
Not a horrid spectre, nor hellish thing;
But from that little drop may spring.

"Only a drop!" Yet linger not, where
The fiend of the wine-cup hath spread her snare;
The song of the siren is her's, and her breath
Blasts hope, life, all, with the blight of death.

"Only a drop!" Oh! heed not her spell!
Her paths go down to the gates of hell,
Of her votaries, God's wcrd is given;—
"They shall not inherit the bliss of Heaven."

Bedford, Pa., May 1, 1869.

TO A POLITICAL OPPONENT.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

I send thee, Greeley, words of cheer,
Thou bravest, truest, best of men;
For I have marked thy strong career,
As traced by thy own sturdy pen;
I've seen thy struggles with the foes
That dared thee to the desperate fight,
And loved to watch thy goodly blows
Dealt for the cause thou deem'st the right.

Thou'st dared to stand against the wrong
When many faltered by thy side;
In thy own strength hast dared be strong,
Nor on another's arm relied,
Thy own bold thoughts thou'st dared to think,
Thy own great purposes avowed;
And none have ever seen thee shrink
From the fierce surges of the crowd.

Thou, all unaided and alone,
Didst take thy way in life,s young years,
With no kind hand clasped in thy own,
No gentle voice to soothe thy tears.
But thy high heart no power could tame,
And thou hast never ceased to feel
Within thy veins a sacred flame
That turned thy iron nerves to steel.

I know that thou art not exempt
From all the weaknesses of earth.
For passion comes to rouse and tempt
The truest souls of mortal birth,
But thou hast well fulfilled thy trust,
In spite of hope and love and fear,
And e'en the tempest's thundergust
But clears thy spirit's atmosphere.

Thou still art in thy manhood's prime,
Still foremost 'mid thy fellow-men,
Though in each year of all thy time
Thou hast compressed threescore and ten.
Oh, may each blessed sympathy,
Breathed on thee with a tear and sigh,
A sweet flower in thy pathway be,
A bright star in thy clear blue sky.

Miscellaneous.

INDUSTRY THE ONLY TRUE WEALTH.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

The monopoly of the soil is the great fundamental error of our political and social policy. Had the truth but been understood and acted on, in the settlement of this continent, that no man can rightfully have an exclusive property in any more soil than he and his family can cultivate—had a moderate and reasonable maximum for land-owning been established at the outset, and no man permitted to hold more, save on sufferance, to be resumed by the State so soon as the increase of its population shall have created a demand for it—then the spectacle of general thrift, industry, plenty and contentment, presented by our country, would suffice to banish aristocracy and despotism from Europe without a struggle, and ensure a general imitation of our beneficient, inspiring example. But we began under royal auspices and with royal grants of land in exorbitant quantities to favorites; and we have very naturally progressed to poor-houses, orphan asylums and soup societies, until already our great cities differ a little in their social aspects from the capitals of Europe, with their sumptuous thousands and squalid hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. Land monopoly, wherever it may be tolerated, compels the many to toil and suffer that the few may riot and squander. It must be abolished before republican principles can have full course and achieve their noblest results.

A Republic wherein one man may truly say of those who hold the balance of power in a State, "If they do not vote as I say, I will deprive them of their means of subsistence," is but a disguised and decorated oligarchy.

A Republic in which a large proportion of the voters are ignorant, enslaved to appetite, and in desperate want of the necessaries of life, is a very insecure guardian of Liberty, Property and Prosperity. Every elector should have a direct and palpable interest in the welfare of the community whose policy may be radically changed by his ballot; and it is the pressing dictate of public safety that such interest be extended and secured to him. A constitutional provision that no more than a reasonable number of acres—say three hundred and twenty—of arable soil shall henceforth be acquired by any one within the limits of the State, leaving each unmolested in his present possessions, but prescribing that whoever shall hereafter inherit or acquire arable land beyond the legal maximum, shall within a year dispose of the excess, or have it sold in his behalf by the proper officer of State, no bid being received from any but a landless man, or one whose entire possessions, including that he bids for, will not exceed the legal maximum, would do more to secure the prevalence of equality, industry, intelligence and prosperity, than any act ever yet framed. It would give a new impulse to agricultural improvement, by impelling active, energetic, and thrifty men to improve the farms they have, instead of applying their faculties and means to the buying out of their neighbors. Few as yet realize that he who owns a hundred fair acres in a thickly settled community may double his estate more naturally, cheaply and beneficiently, by doubling the depth of the soil, than by adding on another hundred acres. The former method involves no double fencing, nor double taxes—both which are implied by the latter. In fact, the soil not only might be but would be rendered far more productive than it now is, and give far more employment to labor, if it were not for this fatal facility of territorial expansion, which now engrosses the energeries and means of successful cultivators. Public works of general utility would be far more rapidly and extensively constructed, if it were not for the pride of neighborhood acquisition—the coveted distinction of owning most land of any man in the country. As a general rule, no farm will pay three per cent. on its market value to any other than a resident cultivator; yet many a sharp dealer will add farm to farm rather than lend his money on a six per cent. mortgage, to help his young and struggling neighbor keep the one farm from which he derives his subsistence, to which his hopes are anchored.

No man thinks of investing in a railroad, unless merely to help it, without a fair prospect of realizing at least six per cent.; yet the passion of territorial aggrandizement halts at no such limit. The laws which encourage and protect this passion have much to answer for—the dearth of employment, the depression of wages, the dependence of labor, and the constrained idleness of hundreds of thousands. No thousand acres owned by one man do or will, in the nature of things, employ and reward nearly so much labor as those same acres would if owned and cultivated by ten, twenty or thirty men. If one man were landlord of the earth, half its population would inevitably be paupers; if every man owned so much of the soil as he cultivates or would cultivate, there would soon be no paupers at all. Antæus, in classic fable, beaten to the earth, is revived by her touch, and renews the contest with all its pristine vigor. Thus it would and should be with every one who fails in trade, in manufacture, or in any of the professions. Our popular education should have taught him in boyhood the principles and the methods of rural industry; our laws should secure him at all times easy access to a modicum of the soil. Then "failure" in some commercial or industrial enterprise would cease to be synonymous with "ruin;" then no man, defeated in a single effort, would account himself, or be regarded by others, as paralized and prostrate for life. It shall yet be realized that, in the infinite bounty of Providence, there is hope for all who have sacrificed that integrity and thoroughly regained it. That he who is once bankrupt should thenceforth be useless and burdensome, is one of the most wasteful of our social blunders, and demands prompt correction. No man, with two strong arms and an honest head on his shoulders, should be accounted a minus quantity because he has proved unfortunate in some single vocation. There are still hundreds of possibilities remaining; and if there were none but this, grain would grow and fruit ripen under his care as well as another's. Friends may vanish and fortune frown, but our kind mother Nature smiles benignantly on all her children to the last.

I discern in our wholesale alms-giving, our misnamed charity, the most striking confession of the vices and defects of our social economy. Charity was once a synonym of love; but who imagines that there is any love in our current alms-given to strangers? We relieve their wants, not because we love but because we loathe them, and would fain be speedily rid of their hateful presence. In awisely ordered social state, there would be no giving, save from relative to relative, or from friend to friend. The destitute, crippled, diseased or idiotic, would be supported at the public expense, as a matter not of favor but of simple justice; but, no roaming, whining beggar would be tolerated, any more than a professed thief. Every day's subsistence by begging floats the receiver farther and father from the rational hope of ever again being a useful and respected member of society—every day drives him farther towards desperation, outlaw and crime. The beggar encounters contempt, reviling and scorn; and these foster in his heart bitterness, execration and revenge. His children grow up thieves as well as vagrants; they loathe the idea of working for a livelihood, and dread a factory worse than a prison. And, worst of all, the proffers of alms-giving are poured into a bottomless abyss. If ten times as much were given in charity to vagrants as now is, there would be less distress, but ten times as many beggars. It should be the first care of a wise State to make all needful public provision for the relief and sustenance of the luckless and destitute, and then inexorably repress all vagrant beggary—all appeals to the sympathies of strangers. If we cannot at once abolish all idleness, all horse leech applications to the jugular of industry, we can at least make a beginning here. Every strolling beggar should at once be taken in charge by the proper authorities and set to work; every child of such vagrant should be made welcome to a good home and taught an honest trade. If our great cities had but the nerve to take hold of the giant evil in this spirit, and spend less in ten years to eradicate beggary than they now lavish in pampering and increasing it, they would do themselves and the world a service of which they have now no adequate conception.

I am not disposed to judge harshly the large class of young men who are said to "fail" because, commencing life without definite ideas of the necessity to the young of strict economy, both of time and means, they are tempted into undue expenditures, and fall thence into pecuniary embarassments. I can imagine cases in which this is but the overflow of a generous nature, anxious to make home pleasant to the dear brightener of its fireside, and to proffer a fitting hospitality to relatives and friends.

Certainly, to contract debts without a morally sure prospect of paying them is faultly, and, if intentional, is dishonest and criminal. The fraudulent bankrupt is a thief, and ought to be provided for accordingly. But the young man who, through simple want of experience, and imperfect knowledge of the value of money, supposing himself well established in a good business, and in the receipt of an adequate and steadily increasing income, supplies and adorns his home with elegancies which he cannot really afford, and indulges tastes in equipage and entertainment which are beyond his actual means, is often only weak and unecircumspect, where a harsh and hasty judgment pronounces him dishonest. When the delusion vanishes at the lowering of trouble—when protested notes, foreclosing mortgages, and posibly a snow-shower of writs and executions, pour upon him, then comes the true trial of his character. Do not condemn him until then. If he take the lesson kindly, as it was intended—if, without one weak murmer, one theatrical grimace, he discard all his finery and parade, and come promptly down to the level where fortune or his own folly has placed him—if he welcome his friends as cordially to his naked two rooms up-stairs as he did to the front parlor of his spacious and elegantly furnished house, and take hold of any work which now solicits him—perhaps of a journeyman in his old shop, a clerk in the store formerely his—as heartily and joyously as he presided over it—that man has not failed. He has rather risen than fallen; as a few years will make plain to the dullest apprehension. He will soon be in his old place again, assuming that he ever belenged there, and, profiting by his past errors, will pay his old debts and win a competence. Do not distrust but have faith in him, and all will come out right.

Still, the fondness for display, the craving for elegance and luxury, is a weakness which only youth and love and thoughtlessness can excuse. All great, all good men, have either despised from the outset or speedily outgrown it. A volume of portraits of the world's hundred greatest men, with outside and inside views of the dwellings wherein their lives were mainly passed, would prove most instructive and salutary. The simplicity of nature evinced in their countenances would seem but a reflex of that expressed by their homes. The mind absorbed by grand or benignant purposes must regard the trappings of luxury as impediments, as distractions, entirely out of keeping with the chief ends of its being. As a general rule, no man can be good for much whose dinner consumes two hours of his day in the providing and consuming of it. Our great men in the way of traffic—William Gray, Girard, Astor, McDonough—were all extremely simple in their habits, quite as much from taste as from economy. It was related of Gray, while he lived, and never contradicted, that, when he was worth a million dollars, a young lawyer, seeing a humble plainly dressed man in the market of Boston, hired him to carry home the meat he had just purchased, which job was accepted and performed with alacrity. Arrived at his own door, the lawyer tendered a shilling, which the meat carrier accepted with thanks. "And whenever you have any little job to give," added the meek receiver of the shilling, "just inquire of Billy Gray. Everybody about the market knows me." The lawyer blushed, shot into the house, and never again wanted a man to carry home his dinner to the day of his death.

So Astor, when solicited for credit by a fur-buyer he did not know, took his references, and said he would promptly make inquiry and give an answer. Meanwhile, the customer bought a small package for cash, and took it on his shoulder to carry away with him. "Won't you have a porter?" "No, I thank you," said the buyer, "I can carry this myself." "That's enough," said the shrewd Jacob, I don't want to consult your reference. You can have credit here for all you will buy." So it is with wise men the world over. They do judge by appearances, but very differently from the judgement of the "moths" who "are ever caught by glare."

McDonough dies, and his entire wardrobe is appraised at forty dollars, while his bequests for philanthropic purposes amount to millions. Girard, too, lived a reputed miser; but his will nobly refutes the calumny. It makes evident the fact that he lived and saved to a benignant, unselfish end; and to such a life the reproach of avarice is wholly unapplicable.

The vice of extravagance, or inordinate expenditure, is one to which our countrymen are especially addicted. We are a sanguine people, and our past history and rapid progress give plausibility to the most magnificent expectations for the future. Looking back through a century, our country's career in arts, industry, population, wealth, would seem one uninterrupted and sweeping advance; but if regarded more closely, we find that this advance has been fitful and intermittent, like that of a rising tide-mark on the sandy beach; and sometimes years of depression and disaster have interrupted the progress of improvement. He who calculates that the country will be richer and vaster, its trade more extensive, its industry more efficient, fifty years hence than they now are, has every probability on his side; but he who cherishes the assurance that *next* year's trade will necessarily be more active and prosperous than this, and incurs expenses and obligations on the strength of that expectation, is very likely to be disappointed and crippled. Excessive confidence in ourselves and our predestined good fortune is the National defect; let us be careful that it is not permitted to work our personal or National downfall.

Work wins success, and indolence leads to failure—such is the general if not universal law. Of two children, it were very unsafe to predict that the brighter, quicker, wittier, will the better succeed in life; for very often his seeming duller playmate will outstrip him, and bear to the tomb renown and blessings, while he falls by the wayside and is forgotten. But ascertain that one of two children evinces rare assiduity and devotion to whatever befits his years and station—that he does not dread and shun labor, but bears his part in it cheerfully and heartily, without making a theatric display of his energy and diligence, and that, while others devote all their leisure hours to frolic and recreation he sits down by himself to read and study, and finds satisfactory employment in storing his mind with knowledge, agreeable society in the thoughts of earth's best and wisest instructors, and you may very confidently assume that *that* youth, should life and health remain to him, will not, in after life, disgrace the name he bears nor send a dagger to a mother's doating heart. He may not attain distinction, but he will very certainly secure esteem; and the tears of unshamed affection will water his grave however lowly.

RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes, under date of April 17, that the discussion in the Spanish Cortes on the religious question have given a foretaste of the interest it will excite when articles 20, 21 and 22 of the constitution are reached. The clerical party have spoken out. Senor Manterola, the Canon of Victoria, and Senor Monescillo, the Bishop of Jaen, in the general debate on the constitution, both made powerful speeches, especially upon the violation of Catholic unity by the clauses permitting the exercise of other religions.

The *News* correspondent says:

"The Canon's speech was very long, and very anti-Protestant: but it was not well received by the House, and it drew forth from the great republican orator, Castelar, a reply which, I do not hesitate to say, has given a blow to the power of the priests in Spain they will never get over. It electrified the House to such an extent, that when he resumed his seat almost the whole of the deputies on both sides crowded around him embracing him, patting him, shaking his hands, and even kissing him. Ministers; majority, and even the President Rivero, were quite enthusiastic in these expressions of approval as the Republicans. The excitement has spread all over the country. Four or five columns of the *Discussions* and the *Iguabdad* are filled daily with copies of congratulations and felicitations sent to Senor Castelar by telegraph from all parts of the kingdom. The monarchical papers, which hitherto have already underrated his speeches and been most opposed to his principles, have every one articles laudatory of this great effort. Even the *Impartial* and the *Iberia*—government organs—speak of him as being a 'national glory.' The former says that parts of the speech surpass anything ever delivered by any orator of ancient or modern times.

"This is, perhaps, saying too much; but certainly; in my own experience of parliamentary eloquence, I have never listened to anything more brilliant. One by one Castelar demolished every argument and every assertion of the Canon, until he left him thoroughly and unmistakably beaten. He charged the Catholic church and its intolerance as having been the cause of the backward position of Spain in progress of every description. Especially was he very powerful in his denunciations of the edict which, at the instigation of the clergy, led to the banishment of the Jews, which had not only deprived the country of much material wealth, but also of the honor of being the birthplace of many eminent and illustrious men. The assertion that the Catholic church never dealt in persecution, never killed the heretics, but that the civil power did, he characterised as childish, and equivalent to the assassin saying he did not kill his victim, but the dagger did. The Inquisition had been the dagger of the Church.

"Castelar combated the boast the Canon had made about the founding of universities by the Catholic Church. He said she was once the centre of light in the midst of feudalism and barbarism, and she would hardly fail then to be in the van of progress. But compare any of their great universities—Salamanca for instance—with the foreign universities which sprung out of the ideas of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. How was it that the Spanish universities had degenerated? It certainly was not because the Spaniards were inferior in intelligence and talent to the English or the Germans, but because those two great people had acquired before them the great treasure of liberty of thought; because they had not, like Spain, remained so long without light in the conscience, buried in the obscure depths of the Inquisition!

"As I said at the beginning, this speech has created an extraordinary sensation, and awoke an echo from all quarters. A subscription is on foot for a national ovation to Castelar, who has made tremendous strides in popular estimation, and proved himself the first orator of his country."

EXERCISE.—Through all nature, want of motion indicates weakness, corruption, inanimation and death. Trenck, in his damp prison, leaped about like a lion, in fetters of seventy pounds weight, in order to preserve his health; and an illustrious physician observes:

'I know not which is the most necessary to the support of the human frame—food or motion. Were the exercises of the body attended to in a corresponding degree with that of the mind, men of great learning would be more healthy and vigorous—of more general talents—of more ample practical knowledge; more happy in their domestic lives; more enterprising and attached to their duties as men. In fine, it may with propriety be said, that the highest refinement of the mind, without improvement of the body can never present anything more than half a human being.'

PEARLS.—Measure not men by Sundays, without regarding what they do all the week after.

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues.

How can we expect another to keep our secret if we cannot keep it ourselves?

The generous heart should scorn a pleasure which gives others pain."

There are few, very few, that will own themselves in a mistake.

The best government is that which teaches us to govern ourselves.

The memory of good actions is the starlight of the soul.

There is not a wakeful moment without some duty.

There is beggary in the love that can be reckoned.

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, and not according to what he has.

THE TRADES OF ANIMALS.

The following observations, which we copy *verbatim* from an "Old Curiosity Shop," have reference to animals, and exhibit, at least, their apparent knowledge of the sciences; also their professions, occupations, and enjoyments: Bees are geometricians; their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest-sized spaces and the least possible loss of interstice. So, also, is the ant lion; his tunnel-shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skillful artists of our species, with the aid of the best instruments. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician: so, also, is the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator; he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs his anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder and wood-cutter; he cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer; he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. The East India ants are horticulturists; they make mushrooms, upon which they feed their young. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk-spinners. The bird *ploceus textor* is a weaver; he weaves a web to make his nest. The primia is a tailor; he sews the leaves together to make his nest. The squirrel is a ferry-man; with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants are regular day-laborers. The monkey is a rope-dancer. The association of beavers presents us with a model of republicanism. The bees live under a monarchy. The Indian antelopes furnish an example of patriarchal government. Elephants exhibit aristocracy of elders. Wild horses are said to select their leader. Sheep, in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram.—*Once a Week.*

EDITING.—An exchange has the following, which will strike all who read it as being true:

Ediring a paper is a pleasant business.

If it contains too much reading matter people won't take it.

If the type is too large, it don't contain enough reading matter.

If the type is too small people won't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports, people say they are all lies.

If we omit them, they say we are fossils.

If we publish original matter, they condemn us for not giving selections.

If we publish selections, they say we are lazy for not writing more, and give them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a man a complimentary notice, then we are censured as being partial.

If we remain in the office and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with other fellows.

If we do not, they say we never attend to business.

If we publish poetry, we effect sentimentalism.

If we do not, we have no literary polish or taste.

If we do not pay bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted.

If we pay promptly, they say we stole the money.

GOOD MAXIMS.—An action cannot be perfectly good, unless it is pure in its motives; that is, unless the motives are virtuous and free from any mixture of vice.

If we commit small faults without regret to day we shall commit greater ones tomorrow.

Pride is the most ridiculous and the most foolish of all vices.

In everything we do, however trifling, we ought to reflect and reason, otherwise we shall never do anything well.

Idleness renders us unfit for everything.

Flattery is more prejudicial than rudeness or anger.

We owe the greatest gratitude to those who tell us the truth.

Calumny is the voice of those who have neither a good heart nor a good understanding.

We ought never to believe ill of any one till we are certain of it. We ought not to say anything that is rude and displeasing in joke, and even then we ought not to carry the joke too far.

The longer the saw of contention is drawn, the hotter it grows.

In matters of conscience, first thoughts are best. In matters of prudence, last thoughts are best.

Lying is a vice so very infamous, that the greatest liar cannot bear it in other men.

LARIATING A LOCOMOTIVE.—The Sacramento Reporter says: It is currently reported that a new tribe of Indians have been discovered near Independence, on the line of the Central Pacific, who would seem to be as well posted in regard to railroad matters as their red-skin brethern of the plains. The other day a locomotive having passed by to their bewilderment, they resolved to lie in wait or pursue and lariate the monster.

Accordingly they made a very strong lariate, and perceiving the mystery approaching, stretched it across the track, either end being held firmly by 20 or 30 of the would-be captors. The engine came thundering along, the lariat was struck just below the head light, and it is said that the Indians exhibited greater feats of ground and lofty tumbling than was ever seen in a first-class circus.

IN a recent sermon Mr. Beecher pitied the devil after the following fashion: "I am informed that, before the commutation system was abandoned by the ferry company, men of property and good standing in society would boldly declare that they had a commutation ticket in their pocket when they had none, for the sake of going through without paying! They did this when the ferryage was one cent! I pity the devil! It is awful to be chief magistrate for a parcel of men like them! I cannot understand how these exiguous, thrice-squeezed men can be managed!"

IT is unwise to worry about what cannot be helped, and foolish to worry about what can be helped. Therefore worry not at all.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)..... $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

ITEMS.

HORACE GREELEY, editor of the New York *Tribune*, is about to publish in that journal a series of articles on political economy, designed to elucidate the policy of protection.

The New York *Tribune* thinks the Pennsylvania miner's strike was "resolved on because the season and weather are now propitous to 'the National game of Base Ball.'"

THE Pittsburg *Mail* says it is calculated that about two hundred and seventeen persons in the Smoky City make their living solely by borrowing small sums of money from "friends" and never repaying them.

POST OFFICE VACATED BY MARRIAGE.—Miss Jones, Postmistress at Winterset, Iowa, recently married Mr. Alfred Smith. Mrs. Smith is not known to the Department as postmistress, Miss Jones has no longer a legal existence, and things generally are very much mixed. Smith is anxious to know if he married into the post office or has married the post office out of the family.

RIP VAN WINKLE is no longer a myth. There is a man in one of the Paris Hospitals who has been enjoying a quiet nap for the past six months. The Paris doctors begrudge this happy individual his repose. They and the nurses, who should have turned his pillow once in a while and changed the bed clothes, have been engaged in sticking pins into the body of the happy man, and otherwise endeavoring to disturb his slumbers. He has thus far been callous to all annoyances of this kind, and cantinues to snore away as assidnously and loudly as ever.

NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION.—The new Spanish Constitution does not seem to meet with the approval of the liberal journals of Madrid. The objections may be summed up as follows: The Constitution provides neither for a democratic nor a monarchical form of government, but contains an amalgamation of contradictory principles which are unsatisfactory to both Liberals and Conservatives. So far from being a bond of union, the Constitution, it is asserted, will prove to be the source of new and fatal dissensions.

THE STRIKE among the anthracite coal-miners, engineered as it is by the employing companies, includes, thus far, but little if any more than half of the operatives. In the Scranton and Carbondale region the miners are still at work. If these do not yield within a few days to the movement, the strike must come to its own end. Should the operatives attain a clearer perception of the influences which animate their action, they will be very likely to abandon a position which the facts mark as unreasonable, and which is the more indefensible since, on their part, it is without any ostensible cause for complaint.

CURIOUS STORY.—Michigan papers state that a young man named Denslow, living at Rome Center, in that State, dreamed on the night of March 13, that he was deaf and dumb, and on awaking was horrified to find that he could neither speak nor hear. From that time till the 4th of May, fifty-three days, he remained totally deaf and dumb. On the evening of that day, while returning from the field where he had been at work, an odd feeling came over him and he was obliged to lean against the fence for support. Presently he heard a bird sing, and he found also that his voice had returned to him. During this suspension of voice and hearing he has enjoyed uncommonly good health.

"AROUND THE WORLD."—An international excursion party around the world is being projected by Monsieur Lesseps, the enthusiastic originator and engineer in chief of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, now approaching completion. He desires to have one hundred gentlemen, of different nationalities, assemble at Paris next spring, and go, via Marseilles, to Egypt, to be present at the opening of his canal. From Suez the party is to visit India, China and Japan; thence across the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco, and come Eastward to Chicago and New York over the Pacific Railroad. From New York the Europeans will return to their respective homes.

THE SOUTH.—As an inducement to emigration from the North to the Southern States it is announced that land in that region, adapted to the cultivation of the grains, vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone, may be purchased on reasonable terms, and that with part cash, long credits for the remaining installments will be given. Farms already cleared and drained are, it is stated, now offered from one-quarter to one-twentieth of what they brought before the war. It has been suggested that the money merely required to convey a family to the Northwest or Pacific would purchase a farm of three or four hundred acres of land in Virginia.

WESTERN MEXICO.—Advices from Western Mexico, exhibit a terrible condition of decay and demoralization in that fertile portion of the Mexican Republic. Revolution in successful progress, when its forces do not exceed three hundred men, is a telling commentary on the weakness of the government, while the ability of small bands of robbers to hold the high roads and keep the towns in constant fear of kidnappers exhibits an utterly exhausted condition of society. Alongside of this decaying State stands California, a wonderful picture of

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

At a public meeting of the friends of domestic industry, held in Philadelphia, April 29, 1869, the follwing resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means is instructed to consider the propriety of revising the Tariff laws, and to recommend to Congress at its next Session such legislation upon that subject as may seem to be expedient: therefore, Resolved that the following statement be presented to the said Committee as embodying the views of the productive industries of this country:—

First, that the development of our own resources and the firm possession of our own markets are much more important than foreign commerce to the welfare of all the people of this nation, to the solvency of the government, and to the attraction of the better class of immigrants; and that by no other method can a durable resumption of specie payments be attained than by increasing American production and checking importation.

Secondly, That to maintain such possession of our own markets, and thus to attain financial independence, we must be able to produce at home nearly all the manufactured articles needed by our people, including those which require the facilities of great establishments of many workmen trained to special arts, and of large capital, and we must also be constantly undertaking those new industries which the advances in the arts and the progress of civilization require.

Thirdly, That it is impossible for such great establishments to prosper, for smaller ones to spring up, and for the new industries to take root under a fickle and sometimes unfriendly policy which holds them constantly in fear of revulsions.

Fourthly, That as a means of promoting regular growth in the productive powers of our country, it is the duty of the government to announce, adhere to, and steadfastly act upon the policy of defending its citizens in their industrial conflict with foreign nations, of assuring to those who are supporting the government a marked preference in our markets over aliens who are our rivals in peace and our foes in war, and of obliging foreigners who wish to reap the advantage of the better markets created by our institutions, to pay toll upon the goods they send here, and thus share the expense of maintaining those institutions.

Fifthly, That a policy of firm and steady protection to American industry being distinctly announced, a general tariff law should be framed embracing the entire range of imported goods and superseding all former tariff laws, the duties being made specific so far as conveniently possible and high enough to afford fair wages and reasonable profits to such American working-men and employers as apply themselves with assiduity, skill, and intelligence to industries suited to our condition and resources. The schedule prepared by the Pennsylvania Industrial League, which is founded mainly upon the legislation (unfortunately not concurrent) of both Houses of Congress, and upon the Report of the Commissioner of the Revenue, and which, while largely increasing the free list and converting numerous ad valorem into specific duties, reduces the rates upon many articles, and proposes but moderate increase in any case, is worthy of attention as a serious effort by competent persons to frame a symmetrical system of duties on imports.

Sixthly, That in order to diminish the labor of Congress, and to expedite those future modifications in tariff legislation which the development of new industries or the changes of trade may from time to time render desirable, some department, bureau, or commission, should be created, specifically charged with the duty of keeping watch over this subject, with authority to examine witnesses, make investigations, hear statements, and to submit to Congress at the opening of each session a brief report, accompanied, when necessary, by a draft of a bill embodying such legislation as may seem expedient.

Seventhly, Experience having clearly shown that the maintenance of domestic production is the only sure method for reducing the prices of manufactured goods, it is grossly unjust to the employers of operatives who ask for the legislation needful for keeping their hands employed, to charge them with endeavoring to aggrandize themselves at the expense of the public. They do not desire or expect for themselves or their employees to escape from the toil and strife which are the common lot of man, but they protest against being obliged to follow the employers of other countries in experimenting on the degree of degradation and misery which can be endured by a laboring population, and they claim that our national legislation should be such as to enable our producing classes to enjoy civilizing influences, and to permit employers to acquire solidity enough to give steadiness to manufacturing pursuits.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Messrs. Joseph Wharton, Henry C. Lea, William Sellers, and Morton McMichael, be appointed to present the foregoing statement to the Committee of Ways and Means, with power to confer with that Committee, and to take such action in the premises as may conduce to the common welfare.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, *Chairman.*
CYRUS ELDER, *Secretary.*

We are heartily glad to see that the friends of the American laborer are making an earnest effort to impress upon Congress at its next Session the vital importance of fostering all our own home industry as the only means of securing permanent prosperity. The plausible theories of the free traders are once more assiduously pressed upon the attention of our people by British manufacturers, with a view to the destruction of our industrial enterprises, so as to open a market to the cheap productions of foreign pauper labor. The disastrous results of an unsteady, fluctuating policy in regard to import duties has been so often demonstrated in its effect upon our manufacturing industry that there ought to be but little difficulty in showing to our legislators the imperative necessity for the adoption of a well defined and permanent protective policy. Even moderate duties if preserved through a series of years, would enable our manufacturers of every kind to invest their capital in extensive enterprises from which they now keep scrupulously aloof, because they have no guarantee of any consistent policy of protection, and are liable after heavy expenditure to see all their plans frustrated and their prospects blighted by a sudden throwing open of our markets to the competition of the pauper labor of Europe, with which all well informed men know our manufacturers cannot compete, unless the wages of our own people are reduced to a level with that of European paupers. To such measures no sane American will commit himself unless he wishes our country to be made a nation of paupers. James Buchanan announced himself in favor of this policy in his famous TEN CENT'S A DAY speech, because he knew it must be the inevitable result of the free-trade policy which he advocated and which the Democratic party advocate yet. That speech made him justly odious to every intelligent American laborer, yet it was an honest statement of what must be the result of the adoption of the Democratic free-trade idea. Let Congress give us the assurance of a consistent protective policy, and a tariff high enough to afford fair wages to laborers and a reasonable profit to capitalists, and it will do more than any other possible legislation to promote the general and continued prosperity of the whole country, assure the payment of our national debt, and secure a speedy return to specie payments.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS.

The *State Guard* gives utterance to opinions, often expressed by ourselves on the general subject of railroad monopolies, in the following terms:

"We have frequently alluded to the extraordinary efforts of New York railroad companies to effect a consolidation of their wealth to secure a strong and irresistible monopoly for controlling the trade of the West. The effort is to get possession of the leading lines which now make connection with the great roads running to the Pacific coast, and by this means hold and direct the commerce of that section for the benefit of Eastern capital and cities. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is uniting with these New York companies, making common cause against all rivals. The alliance is powerful, and like all such combinations will, if successful, become intolerant and tyrannical. In the meantime, the Pennsylvania Central railroad, (which seems to be the present great object in the way of the other roads named, to establishing a vast national monopoly,) is quietly pursuing its prosperous progress, and effecting connections which secure it a reach of communication with almost the entire productive portions of the West. It is now understood that the Pennsylvania Central has absorbed the Fort Wayne railroad, with all its connecting links, whereby it not only becomes master of the situation in the West, but actually places itself in a position from which it will eventually be able to control with commanding influence the railroad interests of the country. By this move there is also secured for Pennsylvania the connecting link in the Grand Trunk railroad from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and their operations are vast beyond ordinary comprehension, and while we rejoice in the success which is sure to add to the prosperity of our State, we cannot repress a foreboding that eventually such combinations of capital and incorporate privilege must eventually interfere with private rights and individual interests, and that the result of building up collossal powers like those in question will be to belittle if not ignore the majesty and force of the government. It would be far safer and surer for the national existence and peace of States, if the railroad interests of the country were divided among an unrestricted number of corporations instead of owned by a limited few, and those combined in a consolidated monopoly. Like the ownership of the land: That country is most prosperous where the soil is as equally as possible divided among the mass and titled in small farms. But where a landed aristocracy exists, there sloth and starvation prevail. These facts have a fearful application to our railroad interests. As long as those interests are divided among corporations between which there is a healthy competition, the public will be benefited by the rivalry, and land over which the roads pass improved by the desire to build up local trade. But great consolidations, while they may benefit some portions of the country, will so impair the interests and welfare of others as to rob the grand result in its influence on the nation at large, of any real value. But let us not forbode evil. We occupy a great country which it will be hard for even a gigantic railroad monopoly to spoil. Our resources are inexhaustible, our means of acquiring wealth so varied, that there is room for enterprise of all kinds. The intelligence of the American people will and must be their guard against anything like an attempt to make them subservient to any power of evil."

WE are already annexing Canada to the United States in a quiet way. Since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty and the organization of the new dominion, business has grown dull, times hard and the people dissatisfied. Many, though anxious for annexation, are impatient of the slow progress making in that direction and pack their goods and annex themselves by crossing the border and becoming citizens of the United States. A steady stream of Canadian immigration has existed for some time and is daily increasing. No better argument could be wished for the repeal of the so called reciprocity treaty. While it lasted, our own people went to Canada because it gave Canadians greater advantages and better business facilities than our own citizens. For a similar reason since its expiration our people have ceased to go to Canada and the Canadians are coming to us because they can now do better here. This is only another instance of the wisdom of protecting our own industrial and business interests.

THE Abolition of the Spring Elections is made the subject of grievous complaint by some of our copperhead cotemporaries. It is a sad fact for them that the Legislature has really abolished one of those glorious opportunities for a *spree*, election day, and hereafter election will come like Christmas but once a year, except at the Presidential election, when Democracy will have two days in the year for their *spiritual* enjoyment. We heartily sympathize with them in their bereavement. It will be a long time between drinks.

THE LAST DODGE.

The Free Traders of New York City have been making a fierce attack on our tariff because of the tax on coal. They ask for a repeal of the duty on coal so that they may be relieved from the tyranny of the Pennsylvania coal miners, who charge them five dollars per ton, and buy their coal of the Nova Scotians, cheap. This was considered a strong point in their case, on which they built bright hopes of a Free-trade success. But alas for their brilliant hopes. The bubble was suddenly pricked and ignominiously bursted by the discovery, that while the Pennsylvania miners only proposed to charge five dollars and a quarter for coal, it actually cost seven dollars and a quarter to get Nova Scotia coal to New York, even if it came free of duty, showing that the dollar and a quarter duty on a ton of Nova Scotia coal had nothing whatever to do with keeping it out of the New York market, as it cost one-half more than Pennsylvania coal, even if it came free of duty. They often do the same kind of blundering in other commodities. Still a few simple souls are deceived by their false professions. An exposure like this, of the falseness of their logic as well as their wilful mis-statement of facts, ought to open the eyes of some of their dupes.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has given notice that his sales of gold will be two millions a week hereafter until further notice. This practical common sense way of doing things in the Treasury Department has completely dumbfounded the gold gamblers. The effect it has already had in appreciating our bonds in the market is the best demonstration of the benefits of the plan. Though gold ran up rapidly for a few days, on receipt of the news of the belligerent reception of Senator Sumner's speech in England, and the natural tendency, under the former way of managing the Treasury Department, would have been for government bonds to decline, under the stimulating and healthful treatment of Secretary Boutwell they stubbornly refused to fall but rose instead. Such a phenomenon in finance was never known under McCulloch's management of the Treasury and took the wall street gamblers by surprise. Under the firmness of the bond market, gold has gone down as rapidly as it rose and bids fair to soon reach its old standard from which, under the sensible conduct of our finances by Secretary Boutwell, we may expect it steadily to decline until we reach specie payments.

AND STILL THEY COME.—Every now and then we continue to get a bundle of Legislative records, though the Legislature adjourned more than a month ago. What is the use of this worthless lumber? Did we say worthless? It is worse, not only worthless but expensive. FIFTEEN DOLLARS per page the State pays for it beside postage for sending it broadcast over the country. We never see it until all the legislation recorded in it is finally disposed of so that the public has no benefit through it in the way of information in time to stop obnoxious legislation. We only learn our doom when the work is done. Why not pledge every candidate for Senate or House to have the Record completely abolished?

State Sunday-School Convention.

The annual Convention will be held at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, beginning on Tuesday, June 1st, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Arrangements have been made on a liberal scale, to make this the best Sunday-school Convention yet held in Pennsylvania.

Sunday-school teachers and superintendents, and clergymen interested in the work, are cordially invited to be present, from all parts of the State.

Each Sunday-school is requested to send one or more delegates.

In order to secure entertainment, delegates will please notify the committee at Williamsport, of their intention to attend the Convention. Address as early as possible, A. UPDEGRAFF, Esq.,
Williamsport, Pa.

Ministers and superintendents throughout the State, and newspapers, generally, are requested to give publicity to the fact that a cordial invitation is extended to all Sunday-school workers who can attend this Convention.

The prominent Railroad Companies have agreed to make the customary reduction to delegates who pass over their roads.

GEO. A. PELTZ, Pres., } Of the
ALFRED TAYLOR, Sec'y, } Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association.

Cuban Affairs—Defeat of the Spanish Forces.

NEW YORK, May 23.

News has been received direct from Cespedes by Cubans in this city, confirming fully the defeat of the Spanish forces in attempting to open the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe. The date and channel of receipt is kept private for prudential reasons. The loss of the Spaniards is set down at about 1,000 killed and wounded. The Cuban force is stated to have been 3,500 men under Queseda intrenched on the road and about the same as the Spanish. The fight was by far the severest which has taken place during the war.

The battle was decided by the arrival of the Marquis of Santa Luca, with 4,000 men, a large number of whom were mounted, but who, though very poorly armed, made a desperate and successful charge on the flank of the Spaniards. Of the 500 colored troops a little over 400 shot their officers and went over to the Cubans. The remainder, neither with the Insurgents nor the Spaniards, are supposed to have taken to the woods.

All the baggage, provisions and ammunition of the Spaniards were carried in ten cars and dragged on the rails by oxen, together with the dead, and the chief part of the wounded were abandoned to the Cubans, who, after the battle, advanced six miles to San Miguel, where they destroyed the barracks and quarters in sight of the retreating Spaniards. The loss of the Cubans is given at several hundred, but Cubans here ridicule the idea of its being equal to that of the enemy who attacked intrenchments he did not carry. A vessel since returned to the United States had a few days before safely landed arms and ammunition. The Spanish General Lettona is reported wounded, but whether in the action is not said. Cespedes and the insurgents feel confident of success.

From Virginia.

Order for an Election in July.

RICHMOND, May 23.—General Canby has issued an order providing for an election to be held on the sixth of July, in accordance with the President's proclamation. The order provides for a revision and enlargement of the list of registered voters in the State. It allows those entitled to vote, and those who have not previously done so, including those who have not arrived at age at the previous registration, and grants ten days, exclusive of Sunday, for registration, commencing the fourteenth day of June. Two white and two colored challengers are allowed at each poll. Whites and blacks have been entered on separate lists. The Superintendents of Registration are also charged with the conduct of elections in their districts. The general provisions of all the election orders heretofore issued under the laws of Congress, are adhered to in this order, which covers sixteen printed pages.

Iron-Clads Ordered to be Put in Condition for Service.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Orders were yesterday received at the navy yard in this city, directing that all the iron-clads be put in condition for immediate active service. The order further directed that the requisite number of men for that purpose be kept employed night and day. Great excitement regarding the order, and speculation as to their destination has been occasioned in consequence. There are rumors of approaching difficulties with the Spanish authorities of Cuba.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE Republicans of Somerset county will vote for candidates for the Legislature and for county offices on June 12th.

THE Democracy of Westmoreland county will make their nominations by the Crawford county system on Saturday, June 12.

THE Democracy of Blair county seem to be strongly in favor of Hon. Thaddeus Banks for the legislative nomination by that party.

IT is reported that F. W. Ames, member of the last Legislature from Crawford county, has withdrawn from the canvass, and will not be a candidate for re-nomination.

THE Republicans of Bradford county have elected P. D. Morrow, Esq., Senatorial Delegate, and G. D. Long and N. C. Elsbre, Representative delegates to the State Convention. They are uninstructed.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Luzerne county, on Monday, at Wilkesbarre, the delegates to the Republican State convention were instructed to vote for Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham for Governor.

THE Lycoming county Republican Convention has elected delegates to the Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 23rd proximo, instructed for the renomination of Governor John W. Geary.

LAWRENCE COUNTY has chosen delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them for Governor Geary. The Crawford county system, was submitted to the people and rejected by a vote of 1,015 to 640.

THE Union county Republican Convention has elected Hon. George F. Miller, Senatorial, and Captain Thomas Church, Representative, delegates to the State Convention, instructed for Governor Geary. Mr. Miller was empowered to select his own conferees.

AT the Northampton County Republican Convention, Samuel Straub and W. S. Kirkpatrick were elected Representative delegates to the State Convention, and three conferees were chosen to elect a Senatorial delegate. The delegates are instructed to support General Selfridge for Governor.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that According to the *World*, which, we presume, is reliable Democratic authority, the name of Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, of Lancaster, will be presented to the coming Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Hiester represented his district in Congress from 1853 to 1855, as a Whig. Since that time he has avoided public life and devoted himself to the building up of a lucrative law practice. He is the son of Hon. William Hiester, long a prominent Congressman from Pennsylvania, an active politician, who, in old times, achieved a State reputation as leader of the anti-Masonic party. Hon. I. E. Hiester is a gentleman in the prime of life, enjoying a substantial fortune, of high intellectual powers, and would doubtless make a strong candidate.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE white voters in the district of Columbia outnumber the colored by about 500.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed his assistant at New York to sell, until otherwise directed, gold to the amount of $2,000,000 per week, instead of $1,000,000 as heretofore. This is done on account of the accumulation of gold in the Treasury.

THE New York Legislature has passed a law similar to the one passed in this State, in relation to parties interested being competent to give testimony. The New York statute is, however, rather more sweeping in its provisions, extending the privilege to defendants in criminal cases.

OUR new Minister to England Mr. Motley, has been instructed, it is alleged, to stand as near as possible to the positions taken by Mr. Sumner, in his speech which has created such a sensation in that country. If this be a fact lively times in diplomacy may be expected, though we do not believe there is any danger of anything more serious resulting.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The President intimated this morning to Judge Paschall, during an interview on Texas affairs, that the elections in Mississippi and Texas would be ordered for the first Tuesday in November.

CAPT. GEORGE BROWN,

who commanded the ram Stonewall on her passage to Japan, has reached home, arriving here this morning, and reported to the Navy Department. He brings favorable reports as to the health of the officers and crews of the Asiatic squadron, and says affairs in Japan are rapidly approaching a peace basis.

COMMISSIONER WILSON.

There is considerable talk in political circles at the action of Secretary Cox in deciding to retain Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office. He was an ardent supporter of the last administration, as he has been of every administration for the past twenty five years. Leading Republicans are looking into the case, and evince a determination to remove Wilson and put into his place some person who is a supporter of the Republican party.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The monthly statement of the public debt for May will show a decrease of $7,000,000. The reason for reducing the number of Government depositories is that there are too many of them. About 400 banks have been acting in that capacity, and only $3,000 of Government money are now on deposit in the banks of the city of New York and Brooklyn, combined, while yesterday securities to the amount of $2,000,000 were in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States. The Bank of Commerce has, however, just withdrawn $500,000 of such securities.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Shipments of fractional currency from the Treasury for the week ending to day: National Banks and others, $181,860; Assistant Treasurers at New York, $100,000; Philadelphia, $100,000; Boston, $60,000. There were no receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Division. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for National Bank circulation, at this date, $342,807,800, and for public deposits, $29,390,350. National Bank currency issued during the week, $215,070. Total to date, $315,023,151. Multilated bills returned, $14,067,503. Insolvent bank notes redeemed, $1,089,873. Actual circulation at this date, $209,865,755. Currency destroyed during the week, $278,700.

THE KICKAPOO INDIANS—EFFORTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF TEXANS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Kickapoo, Indians, who now live near Painted Rock, are crossing the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, and devastating the best pastoral regions of Western Texas, they went to that country from their Reservation near Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1861, to avoid participation in the war of the rebellion. While on the way they were met near the line of the Indian Territory by a force of confederates under Jack Bayton, a cruel frontier fighter, who, at one time recommended extermination as the true way of treating Indians. In this attack some of the principal men of the tribe, together with the women and children, were killed.

The majority of them finally reached Mexico, where they swore vengence against all Texans, and ever since have been making raids into Texas, killing many whites and stealing horses. Major Moore, of San Antonia, now in Washington, has just completed an extensive trip of several thousand miles through the regions infested by these savages, and ascertained they are anxious to return to their people on the Reservation in Kansas, or rather the new Reservation in the Indian territory set aside for them by a recent act of Congress.

They, however, will not trust themselves in Texas without an escort of troops. Maj. Moore, by appointment had a conference with Commissioner Parker yesterday, during which he laid the matter fully before him, reccommending that an officer be detached for the purpose of conferring with the Indians and arranging for their return. The Major showed that such a course would relieve the Texan frontier from great evils, and possibly avert an expensive campaign.

MR. MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The most that can be reliably ascertained of the instructions to Minister Motley, is that they are more of a general than specific character, and do not contemplate any speedy action on his part with regard to the Alabama and other claims, in view of the present sentiment in England upon the subject. If for no other reason, Mr. Motley will inform Her Majesty's government of the desire of our own to adjust all pending questions on a basis that will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

THE OIL BUSINESS.—The Titusville *Herald* says:

"On Wednesday last there were thirty-seven vessels loading at New York and Philadelphia for Europe which were to take out about 120,000 barrels of Petroleum.

Last week well No. 8, on the Lyle farm, in the southern part of the Pleasantville, district, was completed and tested, and it has since produced forty barrels per day. On Thursday last, well No. 10, on the same farm, was struck, and is now yielding a like amount.

Yesterday morning a new well was struck on the Joseph Barnsdall reserve of the Hubbard farm, on the black oil belt between Pleasantville and Shamburg, and in the after-noon it was producing steadily at the rate of forty barrels per day.

JEWS IN ENGLAND.—It is said that there is not a pauper among the Hebrews of England. Each synagogue has a committee charged with the duty of looking after the poor. The old are pen-ioned, and hospitals are provided for the younger portion of the helpless class. We believe that there is not a pauper among the Friends in any country. Would that the same could be said of all other religious bodies.

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS, a Justice of the Supreme Court, has, in his brief period of service in that tribunal, won golden opinions from the bar and the people of the entire Commonwealth. It surprises no one, therefore, to observe the cordial unanimity with which it seems, on all sides, to be agreed that he should receive the Republican nomination for the same place, and a popular election in October by a majority at least as large as that of which he was corruptly and illegally deprived in 1867.

BELLS IN CHINA.—According to Chinese writers, the great bell of Canton was cast five centuries ago. At first no person was bold enough to strike it. Afterward, however, one of the officials ordered it to be struck, whereupon upward of one thousand infants, male and female, died throughout the city. On this account, young children, both boys and girls, were made to wear clothing with fringes, to which small silver bells were attached, as a charm to ward off the evil influence.

"HANS, where was you born?" "On the Halderbarrack." "What! always?" "Yaw, and before too." "How old are you, then?" "When the old school house was built, I was two weeks more nor a year, what ish bainted red as you go home; mit your back behind you, on de right hand side by de old blacksmith shop, which stands where it was burnt down next year will be two weeks."

Miscellaneous.

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHILA.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them: those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, *Listlessness*, *Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache*, *Sick Headache*, *Jaundice* or *Green Sickness*, *Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœ*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Gravel*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Pain in the Side*, *Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
2oct1y DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE FURNISHING,

HARDWARE GOODS &c.,

JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES,

PAINTS,

NAILS,

GLASS,

OILS,

SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

OIL, POCKET BOOKS,

COAL OIL LAMPS,

COAL OIL,

SADDLERY,

CUTLERY,

BUCKETS,

CHURNS,

TUBS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.

9apr

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Bilious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

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3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—*Harper's Magazine.*

These three books are the *sum total of great libraries: the Bible, Shakespeare, and Webster's Royal Quarto.—Chicago Evening Journal.*

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"The work is really a *gem of a Dictionary*, just the thing for the million."—*American Educational Monthly.*

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"As a manual of reference, it is eminently fitted for use in families and schools."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield Mass. 30apr6t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable property known as WHITE HALL, situate in East Providence township, eight miles east of Bloody Run, on the turnpike, about the centre of the township, in a desirable situation, containing 310 acres, with 120 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered with white and yellow pine, convenient to saw mills.

The improvements are a large three story house, large stable, two tenant houses, wagon-maker and smith shops. Church, school house, post office, store and mills convenient. Terms reasonable and possession given on the 1st of April, 1869.

5mar6tf D. A. T. BLACK.

NOTICE.—ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS.

The account of S. L. Russell Esq., trustee of Jas. H. Beeler, W. Scott Beeler, Margrat A. Beeler, now Margrat A. Trout, and Mary E. Beeler, now Mary E. Ruby, children of John W. Beeler, dec'd has been exhibited and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, at an adjourned court to be held at Bedford on Thursday, the 1st day of July, next, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed. By direction of the court.

7may3m O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash prices, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.

25dec ANDREW J. MILLER.

SHAMPOONING, HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING.

I am determined to fight it out on this line all summer and will warrant entire satisfaction to all my patrons. I am also prepared to weave hair, make switches and curls on the shortest notice and most improved styles. Room on Juliana St., one door south of the Express Office.

23apr3m H. F. CRAWLEY.

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The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. And all kinds of Wood Imitation carfully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfullysolicited.

9apr1860 1yr M. P. SPIDEL.

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Nov 2, 1866

A CERTIFICAT OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. CHEOPSUS, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the Prevention and Cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughou all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonial and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

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STATEMENT

OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JANUARY 1, 1869.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000,00
SURPLUS..... 622,974,50

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Real Estate owned by the Company...	$ 435,025.00
Loans on Mortgages.....	46,100.00
United States Bonds, 5-20.....	159,239.37
Missouri State Bonds.....	22,562.50
Virginia State Bonds.....	26,035.68
Tennessee State Bonds.....	18,005.00
Alabama State Bonds.....	9,000.00
Wisconsin State Bonds.....	12,360,00
New Haven City Bonds.....	51,000.00
National Bank Stock.....	212,322.00
State Bank Stocks.....	7,785.00
Loans on Collateral and on call.....	22,116.24
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	100,956.03
Interest and Rents accrued and Balances due the Company.....	93,423.49
Bills Receivable.....	59,855.20
Cash in hands of Agents.....	273,831.81
Salvages on Losses paid, sundry investments, and other property owned by the Company.....	93,347.67
	$1,622,974.39

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment.....

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, May 28, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.05 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

Local Affairs.

THINGS THAT WERE.—The Bedford Lyceum, the Fire Company and the Velocipede school.

A NEW public road is being made between Hopewell and Riddlesburg.

A MR. EVANS fell from the top of a house in Riddlesburg, a few days ago, and severely injured himself.

HARPER, Galaxy, Lippincott, Atlantic and all the weeklies for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

LOST.—T. H. & N. J. Lyons will be much obliged for the prompt return of their steelyards by the person who last borrowed them. 3t

ONE BY ONE THEY DRAP.—Two prospective Sheriffs have already withdrawn their names from the office-seekers' roll. Thirty-one other candidates will follow suit to-morrow.

IF you would have a desirable head of hair and retain it, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the most wonderful discovery of modern times.

THE grading of the pavements on West Juliana St., ought to have been completed ere this. Spring season is coming and we ought to have things fixed up. Push things briskly, or you'll stick.

THE new Post-master, Maj. D. Washabaugh, entered on the duties of his office on Saturday last. He has neatly fixed up a room on Pitt st., two doors west of the Washington Hotel.

RAILROAD CHANGE.—We call attention to the new schedule of the Huntingdon & Broadtop Railroad in another column. On and after Monday, May 24th, there will be two passenger trains a day, from Mt. Dallas to Huntingdon.

WE notice that D. W. Crouse has cleaned up his establishment and made things look tasty all round. He has just returned from the city with a large stock of the fanciest brands of tobacco. Go to see him if you would have a good smoke.

Now is the time to buy cheap wall paper at the Inquirer Book Store. We have sixty different kinds, selling at from 10cts., to $300 per bolt. We will sell you paper cheaper than you can white wash, and it will last you ten times as long. Come and see for yourselves.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—At a meeting of Soldiers held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening the 25th inst., arrangements were made to decorate the graves of the fallen heroes buried in the cemetery and grave yards in this vicinity. All soldiers and the various Sabbath Schools and religious denominations are respectfully invited to participate in the ceremonies. They will please meet at the Court House, on Saturday, May 29, at 4 p. m.

THE following note was dropped in our office a few days ago. An occurrence in an adjoining county. Pedagogues will understand it.

Mr. —— It is me that pays my tacks not you if you Cant Look over my Boy if he comes two late Just let me know I Am only Sending one And if you Cant Get him lernt eny thing he had Better Stay At home for if he is 5 minutes two late he must loose alesson I Can Give him 3 lessons And Stay At home I am Poor But Cant Stand every thing. So you Can think of this What you Please,

HEAVY DECLINE in the price of boots, shoes, slippers and everything else that is usually found at H. F. Irvine's *Regulator*. He has just returned from the city with a very large stock of goods, and will open the spring trade on a *cash or produce* platform, and will fight it out on that line all summer. Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't wait until everybody else has been supplied and then say nothing pleases you, but go at once while the stock is full, and don't forget the Cash.

THE RAILROAD.—What has become of our railroad? What effort is making to secure the subscriptions yet wanted? Won't our committee go to work at once and "push things" so as to secure promptly the amount necessary to insure the building of the road? Delay won't help the work. Promptness, energy and perseverence will insure success. It will be a lasting disgrace to the whole county, if we cannot raise fifty thousand dollars to secure twenty miles of railroad. We hope the property holders and business men of Bedford will not permit any such stigma to rest upon them.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Since the bold robbery of the county National bank of Clearfield on the 12th, active steps have been taken by the interested parties to have the thieves deteeted. Descriptive circulars of suspected parties were sent all around, and enough fellows have been picked up to have robbed all the banks in the state. On Wednesday of last week, John Defibaugh one of the drivers on the mail line between Bedford and Cumberland, picked up two seemingly languid pedestrians, who were wending their way to Grantsville Md. The buss had not moved far, when a sudden change of spirits among the passengers awoke Defibaugh's suspicions as to whether all was right in Denmark; accordingly, he stopped at the first farm house, (telling his passengers he had a letter to leave there), and sent a boy full speed to Bedford, to notify the sheriff to come on immediately. Between that place and Centerville, a distance of seven and a-half miles, Defibaugh managed to break down several times and thus retard his progress, so that he and the sheriff arrived at Centerville at about the same time, a feat worthy, a New York detective.

Upon leaving the dinner table, the light fingered gents "smelling a rat" betook themselves to a strip of woods adjoining the above place, but were politely informed by the deputy sheriff, that seats for a back trip to Bedford had been provided for them. They were then relieved of two six shooters well loaded, a few dollars in currency, two baggage checks, one from Terre Haute and one from Indianopolis to Baltimore, and two express receipts from Harrisburg to Baltimore. On Thursday morning, Daniel R. Anderson and John B. Whip, found $4,500 in bonds and $60 in currency, deposited in a stump back of the hotel in Centerville, wrapped in a pocket handkerchief. On Friday the prisoners had a hearing before justice Nicodemus. They gave the names of Jacob Wilson and J. M. New man. They were identified by a man from Tyrone, and evidence showed that they had been loafing about that place for a month, and had only left a day or so prior to the robbery. Application was made to Judge King by District Attorney E. F. Kerr, to have them removed to Clearfield county for trial. Judge ordered the sheriff to deliver them to said place. Neither of the prisoners appeared to be disconcerted in the least. The day they were shipped to Clearfield, the younger of the two, wished success to the crowd which had gathered about the jail to witness their departure.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—Trinity Reformed church of Friends Cove, just completed, will be consecrated to the worship of the Triune God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, on Sunday, June 6th 1869. Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., President of the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed church in the United States, has consented to be present and preach the dedicatory sermon. The ministers also of the Reformed church in the county have all promised to participate in the solemn services of the occasion. There will be, by Divine permission, confirmation and preparatory services in the church on Saturday morning previous. Ministers of sister denominations, and the public generally are most cordially invited to attend.

A. M. 1854, S. 2.—In the above year Seward & Bentley, Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., having observed the great demand for a good medecinal Bitters, and being satisfied that most, if not all the Bitters sold were not such as con'd be conscienciously recommended by the Physicians and Druggists, determined to prepare such an article so much needed by the debilitated. Selecting such roots, barks and herbs as were known by the Profession to be really good, and combining them in a proper form, using only pure Rye Whisky for what spirits required, made the Bitters now celebrated as the Constitution Bitters. They are now being sold in all parts of the country, and are deserving the success they have every where attained.

Seward's Cough Cure, heals incipient Consumption.

THE Cops are having a gay time fighting one another for office. The meanest, lowest tricks are resorted to by some of the wire pullers. If there is one honest candidate in the field he will be the first to be defeated. A number of democrats will learn before to-morrow this time, that Democracy is noted for lying, cheating, swindling and every thing else that is dishonorable. Some of those who are most confident of success will be ignominiously defeated at the hands of parties whom they term friends. The soft-soaping committee have been appointed and will attend to the wounded after the battle to-morrow. Look out for the smoothe-tongued individuals.

MESSRS. ROHM & SHUCK respectfully announce that they will receive orders for S. G. Mason's Non-Freezing Force Pump from this date until the 25th of August. Those wishing a good serviceable pump will do well to send in their orders at once. They have thirty five of their pumps in wells in different parts of this county, and by all parties are highly recommended.

This Pump is now offered to the public at the following prices. There are two sizes, viz: One inch, and three-quarter inch:

Three-quarter inch Pump—From 7 to 10 feet $15; 10 to 15 $18; 15 to 20 $20; 20 to 25 $25; 25 to 30 $30; 30 to 35 $35.

Inch Pump—From 7 to 10 feet $18; 10 to 15 $20; 15 to 20 $25; 20 to 25 $30; 25 to 30 $35; 30 to 35 $40. may21:3t

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa. tf.

For the INQUIRER.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Junior Class of Pennsylvania College, May 20th, 1869, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His wisdom, to call home our dear friend and classmate, SIMON P. FELTON, therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply feel the visitation of the Divine hand, which has taken from our midst one so talented and truly pious.

Resolved, That in the death of our friend, the class has lost one of its brightest minds and the church a member, whose past life had marked for him a high position in her ranks.

Resolved, That we thank Almighty God for the grace and mercy which enabled him to fall asleep in Jesus.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives, who have placed in the grave, in the bloom of life, one so accomplished, gentle, and dearly beloved by all.

Resolved, That as an expression of our high regard for him, we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, and wear the badge of mourning for ninety days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to the church papers, the *Allentown Collegian*, and the papers of Bedford and Adams county.

M. L. MINNICH,
J. M. REIMENSNYDER,
E. MANGES,
B. J. HICKMAN,
J. L. KENDLEHART,
Committee.

Democracy Staggering.

STONERSTOWN, Pa., May 24, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me through your columns to notice the last dodge of Democracy right at home. Imagine our surprise at hearing of our old friend S. being in our midst, out on an electioneering tour on an entirely new plan. We have often heard of candidates quietly dropping a V or an X into the hand of some energetic landlord or lady, but for the first time in our short experience have we been called upon to record the dropping of a full two gallon demi-john into the hands of an honest, good landlady, to be distributed for his own benefit on the day of election for candidates. If our good landlady would give said beverage, we would in the name of common sense ask our friend where her bread and butter is to come from? He must certainly have forgotten that she keeps a good supply constantly on hand. Now the query with us is whether S. is acquainted with the true state of his party here, or whether he thinks he can buy our district with two gallons. We are aware of the fact that Democracy is weak knee'd, but must confess that we did not know that so small a quantity would have so powerful an effect. We have heard of Democracy swinging 'round the circle, but never knew of it leaving such small tokens behind; but these are indicative of the source from whence they came. We are sorry that we cannot boast of wisdom in these parts; but by their fruits shall ye know them. K.

Books and Periodicals.

THE Galaxy for June contains: Put Your self in His Place. George Eliott and George Lewes. The Throne of Louis Phillippe. The Duchesne Estate. To J. R. L. on his fiftieth Birthday. Animal food, its preparation for the table. Susan Fielding. New York journalists. General Jomini. To be Being or not to be Being: That is the question. The Galaxy Miscellany. Drift wood. Literature and art and Nebulae, by the editor.

Sheldon & Co., 498 and 500 Broadway New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S Lady's Magazine and Gazette of fashion is the most complete fashion book in America. Besides giving *all* the particulars that ladies desire to know in the needle work and fancy line, it is full of interesting stories from the pens of the best writers. It is more extensively illustrated with engravings than any other magazine we know.

Terms—$3,50 per year. single copy 35 cts.

THE Edinburg Review for April contains: Confucius. Edible Fungi. The competitive industry of Nations. Memoir of Madame Lafayette. The Settlement of Ulster. Dilke's Greater Britain. Matthew Arnold's critical works. American Finance, 1865—1869. Life and Times of Edward III. Campbell's fives of Lyndhurst and Brougham. Re-published by the Leonard Scott publishing company 140 Fulton Street New York.

THE contents of the new Eclectic magazine published by Trumbull & Murdock Baltimore are, Women Artists. Phincas Finn, the Irish member. Two Field Flowers. Little Barefoot. The Medical and Surgical Lessons of the late war. George Peabody. The Lake. Dabney's life of Stonewall Jackson. A note upon Professor Huxley's Lecture. A letter from Switzerland. Mosaic. Scientific. The Haversack. Reviews. Miscellany and the Green Table.

THE manufacturer and Builder an illustrated Monthly of thirty two large quarto pages devoted to the *practical* interests of industrial progress, is a magazine that every mechanic in the country should have. It is one of the most useful publications we have ever seen and is within the reach of every man. Only $1,50 per annum, Webster & Co., publishers 37 Park Row, New York. Can always be had at the INQUIRER Book store.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY, for June, contains the following list of original articles: Some results of the Wickedest Man. The blind girl of Water Street. Horace Greeley in the riot. The olden time in Cincinnati. Folingsby's Pond. Some thoughts of Prisons and Prison life. American Women. The coming Man and the present Woman. Plato in America. Struck. The Boston peace jubilee. Woman.—Plain words. Adventure with a Kangaroo Snake.

Editorial Department.—Our Penal Institutions. Grant. Office holders. Preaching. Egotism. Breakfast, Dinner and Tea.—Thoughts as they occur. Books and things. The Magazine.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for June is at hand. The illustrations in this number are as follows: The watering place, a very fine steel plate. A colored fashion plate six figures. Crochet flowers, mat, and an antimacassar, printed in blue. The large extension sheet, containing over thirty figures of fashion and useful articles for the toilet. A page of children's fashions, and twelve designs of bonnets, hats, head dresses ect. The work department contains sixteen designs of useful and fancy articles. Marion Harland and other distinguished writers contribute articles for this month.

HARPERS MAGAZINE for June, contains: The Aurora Borealis or Polar light; Too Late. Winter on the Plains; Military Pyrotechnics of Former Days; Said Pacha of Egypt: Deliverance Armstrong: A Cornish Carnival; A Brave Lady; My Enemy's Daughter; Leo and Luther: The Tragedies of a Feathered Family; Lucy's Choice; British Wild Fowers; The Primer of the World; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's book Table; Monthly Record of Current Events, Editor's Drawer. Published by Harper & Bros., Franklin Square New York.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH has the following table of contents for June. The Force of Habit in the care of infants. Will the coming man Drink Anything? The misfortunes of school Girls. Children, (a poem). What remedies shall we use? Kitty Howard's Journal. Modern romancing, (a poem). Shelley's Grave. Electrical Physiognomy. Self-examination. Horace Greeley's recollections of a busy life. Summer complaints. In the editorial department we have, Does Boating produce Heart Disease? American Tea. The treatment of Scarlet Fever. Clay Dressings Again. Kindergarten. Miss Peabody's Letter. Education of Idiots in Ohio. School for Physical Culture. Labor and Study. Hygienic treatment of Measles. The Methodists and Temperance. Domestic Turkish Baths. Whole meal bread. Prof. Fowler in England. Preventing the spread of Typhoid, ect. Importance of a good bed. Trichina. Wood & Holbrook publishers, 13 and 15 Laight street New York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, for April, contains: "Cotton Mather and the Salem Witchcraft," by W. F. Poole; "The Talmud," by M. Grunbaum; "The Sanitary and Physiological Relations of Tobacco," being a defence of the filthy weed by W. A. Hammond; "The Finacial Condition of the United States," by J. B. Hodgskin, who has certainly, by assuming vague conjectures for facts, made out a very gloomy case. An explanation of the cause of this melancholy conclusion of Mr Hodgskin may be found in the fact that he is a free trader, and he seems to have set before him at the outset of his argument the necessity of making out a bad case, as we are at present enjoying, or as he would doubtless say, suffering some slight protection. Hear this ardent advocate of Free Trade:

"There are undoubtedly ostensible evidences of increased wealth in abundance, otherwise the belief in our prosperity would be impossible. But it will appear that these evidences are deceptive. There is an immense increase in the production of copper, and iron and coal, and a corresponding or even larger increase in the value of copper and iron and coal mines and of the various costly establishments in which these products are manufactured into articles of use. It may seem preposterous, but it is nevertheless true, that, far from enriching the country, these industries are actually impoverishing it; that the country is poorer through almost every ton of iron or copper it produces."

To such miserable twaddle does this hireling of the free-traders (for none but a hireling or idiot would think of using such miserable arguments) resort to make out his case. The veriest dunce of a plow boy would laugh him to scorn it he undertook to convince him that he would be poorer for every bushel of grain he raised from his farm, yet such is the logic our author would preach to the supposed to be intelligent readers of the *Review*. The whole article seems to us very much like Rob't J. Walker's famous articles in favor of the Alaska purchase for which he got his $26,000.00. We don't think Mr. Hodgskin gets any such price for his lame effort in be half of Free Trade, but it has the ring of purchasable material, and we are surprised that it has found a place in the pages of the *North American Review*. "The Spanish Revolution" is a sensible, hopeful and well written article by Karl Blind. J. D. Whitney contributes a readable and instructive article on "Earthquakes." In "The Session" Henry Brooks Adams gives a running commentary on the doings and misdoings of our late Congress, which, though objectionable in some points, is not without merit, and will well repay a perusal. The *North American Review* is published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

Without a Good Digestion.

All other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. *Of course he would.*

Perhaps HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer intimating that he has *no faith* in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, *so much the worse for him.* His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.

The *masses*, happily for themselves, are less skeptical. There is such a thing as *bigoted unbelief*, as well as *bigoted credulity*, and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class that patronize and recommend HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Why do they approve this famous anti-dyspeptic and antibilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slaves of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and have found that when all other tonics, stimulants and stomachics failed it produced the desired effect.

"Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage, when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion, or biliousness, or intermittent fever, by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his own foregone theoretical conclusions, as to decline to test the properties of a medicine endorsed by the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, *deserves to suffer*. May 4 tf

SUICIDE.—One day last week Mr. Andrew Bulger of Southwoodberry twp., aged seventy-seven years hanged himself with a rope attached to a joist in his own cellar. For some time past his mind has been deranged in consequence of certain views he entertained concerning religion.

T. H. & N. J. LYONS have given the stone building on the N. E. corner of Pitt and Richard streets a new coat of paint. It looks ve.y well indeed.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half its price. tf.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

There is not much activity in the flour market, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5.50 for superfine, $5.75@6.25 for extras, $6@7 for lower Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, at $6.50@7.50 for Pennsylvania do., at $7.65@9 for Ohio do., and $9.50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $7 to $7.25 per barrel. There is nothing doing in corn meal. The wheat market is greatly depressed, and there is no demand except for prime lots to supply the immediate wants of the local millers; sales of 1,000 bushels red at $1.55 and amber at $1.60@1.65, and white at $1.80@1. Rye sells at $1.43@1.45 per bushel for western. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of yellow at 87@89c, and western mixed at 85c. Oats are unchanged; sales of western at 81@83c, and Pennsylvania at 70@75. There is nothing doing in barley or malt. Seeds—prices of cloverseed are nominal. Timothy is held at four dollars; a small lot of flax seed sold at $2.70. Whiskey is stronger; sales of 150 barrels at $1.02@1.05 per gallon, tax paid.

MARRIED.

In St. Clairsville, May 20, 1869, by the Rev. J. Peter, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. WILLIAM JAMES to Miss MATTIE E. BEEGLE, both of Bedford county.

By the same in Union township, May 23, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN CRAMER to Miss SARAH PRESSEL, both of Union township.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. A. W. Gibson, at the residence of the bride's father, in Snake Spring township, Miss EMMA HARTLEY to Rev. J. Q. MCATEE, of Bedford.

DIED.

May 6th, 1869, at the residence of her brother, near New Paris, MARIA BLACKBURN, aged 20 years, 2 months and 20 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH OBER, DEC'D. The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the estate of Joseph Ober, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, to the undersigned residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make know the same to her without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

ANNA OBER,
28may Administratrix.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jacob Beckley, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Davis, late of St. Clair township, deceased, would respectfully give notice to creditors, and all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, June 17th, 1869, at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, when all can attend who deem it proper.

28may3t M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

ASSIGNEE,S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN B. FURRY, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, has assigned all his property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. All persons are therefore notified to present their claims, and persons indebted to said assignor to make immediate payment to the assignee. JOHN B. FLUCK,
21may Assignee.

WANTED, AGENTS. — "*Wonder of the World;*" is warranted to cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Sold on the package system. Not to be paid for until tested. I pay $60 per month and commission, to distribute packages.
14may4w J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
115 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

BEAUTY AND ELASTICITY OF STITCH.

PERFECTION AND SIMPLICITY OF MACHINERY.

USING BOTH THREADS DIRECTLY FROM THE SPOOLS.

NO FASTENING OF SEAMS BY HAND AND NO WASTE OF THREAD.

WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATION WITHOUT CHANGE OF ADJUSTMENT.

THE SEAM RETAINS ITS BEAUTY AND FIRMNESS AFTER WASHING AND IRONING.

BESIDES DOING ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE BY OTHER SEWING MACHINES, THESE MACHINES EXECUTE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND PERMANENT EMBROIDERY AND ORNAMENTAL WORK.

☞ THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT ALL THE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, AND THE WORK DONE BY THEM, WHEREVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION.

☞ THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE,

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

WAS CONFERRED ON THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867, THUS ATTESTING THEIR GREAT SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES OF SEWING FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

For sale by

F. M. MASTERS,
28may Bloody Run, Pa.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.
NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

Having for four years past labored to improve and enlarge the INQUIRER and to so fill it with the latest news that our people would have little or no need of any other paper, we have found that one of the chief difficulties in our way has been that of getting a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in making a county paper what it ought to be. Though the INQUIRER has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in the county, it still has but little more than half what it ought to have to justify us in the outlay necessary to keep it up to the standard at which we have steadily aimed. The INQUIRER will continue to be the exponent and advocate of a thorough-going Republicanism, and of retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of the affairs of county, state and nation. It will also, as usual, contain a larger amount of late news and carefully selected general reading matter than any other paper in this Congressional District.

An important political campaign is just about to begin, involving the election of a Governor, Supreme Judge, State Senator, Member of the Legislature, and a full county ticket. The State and District tickets are of the highest importance as there will be a new apportionment made at the next Session of the Legislature. With such an important campaign before us, it is highly desirable to put the INQUIRER in the hands of every Republican in the county. We therefore call upon our friends to help us put it at once into the hands of as many of our people as possible. As a further inducement to exertion we have concluded to offer the following desirable

PREMIUMS:

For one new subscriber and $2.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels. 20 cent edition.

For two new subscribers and $4.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent ed., and one number of Dicken's, 25 cent ed.

For three new subscribers and $6.00 in advance, two Nos. of Scott and one No. of Dickens.

For four new subscribers and $8.00 in advance, one copy of "One Hundred Selections," bound in cloth, or four Nos. Dickens

For five new subscribers and $10.00 in advance, five Nos. Dicken's works, or one copy of Tennyson's or Burn's poems, worth $1.25.

For six new subscribers and $12.00 in advance, one copy of Diamond Dickens, Longfellow or Whittier, worth $1.50.

For twenty new subscribers and $40.00 in advance, a complete edition of Dicken's works (25 vols. bound in paper.)

For twenty-five new subscribers and $50.00 in advance, one large family bible, bound in best morocco, full gilt.

For thirty new subscribers and $60.00 in advance one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated edition with 3000 engravings, and worth $12.00.

The above premiums are offered for new advance paying subscribers. Dicken's works are made the standard for premiums, but we will substitute any book on the shelves of the *Inquirer Book Store* of the corresponding price whenever desired. Parties unable to raise clubs large enough to entitle them to a copy of the bible or dictionary will be allowed the premium for the number they do raise, and can have either of the above books by paying the difference.

JOHN LUTZ,
tf. *Editor and Proprietor.*

ARCHITECTURE.

General and detailed plans and drawings, for churches and other public building, private residences &c., furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices. C. N. HICKOK.
25jan1y Bedford, Pa.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.—JOHN H. RUSH, Esq., Treasurer in account with said Borough, from April 21st 1868, to May 7th 1869.

Treasurer.	*Dr.*
To balance due on Bounty Fund last settlement	183,16
From Circus License	13,00
M. Milburn, for cement	12,00
From Weighmaster Reimund	42,25
Tapping water pipe	29,00
H. Nicodemus collector of Bounty on Duplicate of 1865	705,39
J. W. Eickerson do for 1866	68.54
Money loaned of H. Moses	1000,00
Amount collected on Borough duplicate of 1869	1455,86
J.W. Dickerson Com. as collecter of Borough for 1866	39,06
Exonerations	23,07
Cash from J. W. Dickerson do from John Boor former weigh master	50,00
	9,00
	$3639,33
Amount due Treasurer	55,00
Treasurer.	*Cr.*
By am't paid out on sundry checks as follows:	
Am't due Treasurer on last year's settlement	158 96
James Corboy for work done on sts.. " " " " new reservoir	50 00 / 113 38
James Corboy canceled checks, &c...	369 12
Wm. & Samuel Boher, hauling and breaking stone on Juliana st	85 90
Do. do. gravel	20 00
Watson Lentz, work done on streets	129 87
A. J. Middleton, hauling stone	101 66
T. R. Gettys, locust posts	5 24
J. Reed Yeager, auditing and clerk fees, 1867	15 00
Jno. Minnich, salary as water-master and work on reservoir & laying pipes	120 85
Wm Minnich, cleaning reservoir	1 50
Jno. Harris, service as High Constable and putting up hog pen	25 38
Danl J. Shuck, carting stone & dirt..	12 75
O. E. Shannon, bill paid Perry Wyant, Expressage, &c	18 43
Durborrow & Lutz, printing	82 96
Meyers & Mengel, "	43 10
J. W. Dickerson, bill paid Jacob Dibert	6 00
Peter Steckman, work on streets	24 60
A. B. Carn, carting	2 50
Jacob Smith "	2 50
H. Nicodemus, salary as clerk and interest paid Reed & Schell on two Borough bonds	199 16
Phillip Huzzard, putting cement in engine house	2 00
R. R. Sill, hauling stone on sts.	10 00
Wm Cook, making wrench	2 50
Samuel Waters, services as High Constable	12 75
Michael Dibert, bill of boards	10 88
Jon. Brightbill, blacksmithing	9 75
C. Ake, lumber for reservoir	24 18
Jno. Shoemaker, int. on Bor. bonds	180 45
Walter Brown bill of work on street and digging gutter for pipe	19 05
Geo. W. Robertson bill of Hydrants	48 53
Wm. Trontman work on Penn St	8 25
John Davidson work at Reservoir	39 66
Eben Pennel sleepers for bridge	1 50
Norris & Perry large bolt for hay scales	50
A. W. Mower hauling stone and sand	72 50
J. M. Shoemaker amount paid John Sproat for hauling lumber	16 40
Geo. D. Shuck for repairing hose and engine	9 00
T. H. Lyons freight on casting	4 97
Daniel Border tending town clock	25 00
B. M. Blymyer & Co for bucket, pan &c for use at Reservoir	10 25
Wm. Agnew bill of work at Reservior	36 50
Jno. L. Lasig cutting holes for pipes in Reservoir	8 00
Amount paid on Sundry outstanding checks	331 04
By amount due Treasurer	55 00
Statement of money due to Bedford Borough:	
Amount due from J. W. Dickerson..	70 00
" " Solomon Reimond	64 00
" " J. H. Rush collector for 1868 subject to exonerations and Com	618 89
	$752 89
Statement of money due by Bedford Borough:	
Outstanding checks	3203 92
Borough Bonds (Jno. Shoemaker)	1000 00
" " (Henry Moses)	1000 00
	$5293 92

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford Borough, do certify that we met and did audit and adjust the foregoing account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of said Borough, for the year ending May 7th A. D., 1869, as contained in the above Statement and found the same correct. Witness our hands this seventh day of May, A. D., 1869.

H. F. IRVINE,
B. R. MIDDLETON,
D. M. SHUCK,
Attest Auditors.
SAM. C. STIVER.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD On and after Monday, May 24, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Express P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS Express A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Markleburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
8 14	10.43	Riddlesburg,	7 46	2.08
8 23	10.52	Hopewell,	7 38	2.00
8 42	11.10	Piper's Run,	7 17	1.40
9 02	11.29	Tatesville,	6 56	1.20
9 19	11.45	Bloody Run,	6 40	1.05
AR9 26	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.	LE 6 35	LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.36	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.40	LE1.55

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

SALE OF CHURCH FURNITURE.

The following named property will be offered for sale at the Dunnings Creek Luth. Church, in B

Farm, Garden & Household.

TIME FOR MULCHING.

We believe in mulching as much as we believe in good cultivation, for it is part; but there is a time for benefit to be derived in the greatest degree from both. Light, heat, air and moisture are as assential to the growth of roots below ground as they are to that of leaf and twig above; but if the mulch is put upon the ground early in the spring the direct action of these elements is lost, growth is retarded until heat has approached from a side connection, and then it is continued often late in the season, resulting in an immature, unripe condition of the plant. We have found our best results to come from stirring the soil frequently until the summer heat, then apply our mulch, removing it again early in October, and again applying it as soon as the ground is well frozen. By this course we give our roots, in the spring, the benefit of the elements they need to make perfect growth; we keep the powerful rays of the midsummer sun away, and thus give them a longer time to fully mature wood and root; we give them in autumn the action of the atmosphere to enable them to gradually harden the root and branch, and fit it for the extreme cold of winter; and in winter, after having frozen them to sleep, we cover them so they may not be wakened from week to week, but continue their nap until such time as, by the natural order, they should again pursue their appointed course.—*Horticulturist.*

CHEAP WASH FOR BUILDINGS.

Take a clean, water-tight cask and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slack it by pouring water over it boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slackened. When the lime has been slackened, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden and prevent it cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. A beautiful cream color may be given to the wash by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pearl or lead color by the addition of a lump of iron black. For fawn color add four pounds of umber, one pound of Indian red, and one pound common lamp-black. For stone color add two pounds of raw umber and two pounds of lamp-black. When applied to the outside of houses and to fences, it is rendered more durable by adding about a pint of sweet milk to a gallon of wash.

DUTIES OF FARMERS.

Farming is not only a profession, but of all professions it embraces the widest range of scientific propositions and practical facts, and affords the widest field for the exercise of the philosophic and analytic mind. Instead of the bright boys being sent to a medical college for a field worthy of their talents, they should be educated in the science and instructed practically in the duties of agriculture.

It is a prominent duty of a farmer so to pursue his calling as to inspire a respect for it in the minds of his children, and so train them that they shall be able to pursue it successfully, which can only be effected by his availing himself of every advantage resulting from the discoveries of science and the accumulated experience of the past. This will at once strip farming of almost every disagreeable feature, and clothe it with attractions possessed by no other business.

As at present conducted, there is a large amount of very disagreeable labor required to be performed in farming, and it is mainly to this fact that we owe the desertion of that business for others by country boys. Science and human skill must relieve this, and undoubtedly will, if the farmer will avail himself of their aids.—*Exchange.*

Corn.—The corn crops of the country would be greatly improved if farmers would take more pains to plant early varieties, and make a careful selection of the earliest ripening ears for seed; but early or late kinds should not be planted before the seed will come up and grow. If we have cold weather, as we usually do have in May, corn struggles with weeds, and exists between life and death, a prey to cut worms and grubs, until hot weather. We find it much more satisfactory to wait until we are pretty sure of having warm, if not hot weather within a week or ten days; then the growth is rapid and healthy from the start. Corn cannot be put on too rich ground, but it must not be planted too thick.

Furs and Moths.—Put the furs in a box so tight that moths cannot get in to lay their eggs. Few boxes are safe for this, but they all may be made so by pasting strips of paper over every joint, including the crack between the lid and cover. Paper bags made of strong paper, without even a pin hole, will answer; after the furs are put in, paste the mouth of the bag securely. Aromatics of various kinds are more or less repulsive to the insect, but the only sure way is to see that there is no moths in the furs, and then, beating them well, put them where none can get in.

An anecdote is related in illustration of the evils resulting from not advertising one's business: A boy was sent from Groton to New London, Conn., one day last summer, with a bag of green corn to sell. He was gone all day, and returned with the bag unopened, which he dumped on the floor, saying: "There is your corn, go and sell it yourself—I can't. I've been all over New London with it, and nobody said anything about green corn. Two or three fellows asked me what I had in my bag, and I told them it was none of their business."

If you don't know how to prune a tree don't hire a man from the other side of the sea that knows less than you do. Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a renter and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out. A tree with limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet, and worth four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on till they are not worth anything. Trim down, not up. Shorten in, not lengthen up.

Mr. Ohmer, of Dayton, Ohio, who has had good success in raising quinces, spades the ground of his orchard every spring and scatters a peck of coal ashes around each tree. He finds common salt the best manure on the quince, and applies about one quart to the ground under each tree after the soil has been spaded, and another quart when the quinces are about half grown. Last year he sold three hundred bushels of quinces from his orchard of three quarters of an acre, at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

Best Time to Paint Houses.—Experiments show that paint on surfaces exposed to the sun will be much more durable if applied in autumn or spring than if put on in hot weather. In cool weather it dries slowly, forms a hard, glossy coat, tough like glass, while, if applied in warm weather, the oil strikes into the wood, leaving the paint so dry that it is rapidly beaten off by the rain.

A cement made by dissolving rubber cut fine in benzine, may be used to mend rubber boots and shoes. This cement will firmly fasten on the rubber patch.

A gallon of lye put in a barrel of hard water will make it as soft as rain water.

Half a cranberry on a corn will soon kill it.

Sprinkle powdered hellebore on your currant bushes to kill the worms.

The Fruit Crop.—The official annual estimate of the freight agents along the line of the Delaware Railroad, of the probable demand on the company for facilities for the transportation of fruit during the coming season, has just been published. The totals of the tables furnish the following statistics: Peach trees four years old and over 1,099,500, yielding 1,509,180 baskets of peaches. Strawberries, acres cultivated 446 1-2; yielding 1,018,750 quarts. Blackberries, acres, 58 1-2; yielding 74,500 quarts. Raspberries, acres, 35, yielding 21,000 quarts, or a total of 540 acres planted with berries, 1,114,250 quarts. This estimate does not include the large crop of wild berries picked by the poorer classes, and yielding a handsome return. The peach trees three years old and under are 885,240 in number, and with the 1,099,500 trees four years old and over, make a total of 1,894,830 peach trees along the line of the Delaware railroad.

Humorous.

Beauty devoid of grace is like a hook without bait.

He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.

The largest room in the world—Room for improvement.

What goes most against the farmer's grain—His mowing machine.

"My tale is ended," as the tadpole said when he turned into a bullfrog.

Precious things are found in small quantities, diamonds, gold and good sense.

Gen. Grant, as is known to all, was once a tanner. He is now a cabinet-maker.

Whatever multiplies the ties that bind man to man makes him better and happier.

How to avoid being considered above your business—Never live over your shop.

It is mockery to tell a blind man that he looks well.

An affectionate sight—To see a young man swapping kisses with a pretty girl.

When is a lady's neck not a neck; When it is a little bear.

An Alabama newspaper announces that payment is received in dogs.

To keep out of debt, acquire the reputation of a rascal and no one will trust you.

Why does a person who is poorly lose his sense of touch? Because he don't feel well.

"Too much of the good thing," as the kitten said, when she fell into the milk pail.

Why are a pin and a poker like a blind man? Because they have a head and no eyes.

When are card players like the Spanish Revolutionsts? When they throw out the Queen.

If you want a scolding wife trust to time; old age may bring to you the blessing of deafness.

"Go to the ant thou sluggard," yet there are many idle poor who prefer to go to their uncle.

A young man married a girl rather than be shot by her brother—thinking a miss better than a hit.

Somebody asks if the "slips" in our churches have anything to do with the back sliding of their members.

Be timely wise, rather than wise in time, for after-wisdom is ever accompanied with tormenting wishes.

Why is the man who deals in stale jokes like a stock cobler? Because he depends on fun-dead properly.

It is folly to eat without an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste.

The Indians are setting upon their reservations. It is suggested that they should afterwards be fenced in.

A thief, who lately broke open a grocer's warehouse, excused himself on the plea that he only went to take tea.

Paragraphs relating to women are inserted in the Vicksburg Herald under the Head of Grecian Bend Bureau.

"You're a free-booter," said a gentleman to an enraged party who kicked him in the heat of an argument.

The man who was "overflowing with the milk of human kindness," kept the cream for his own use.

There now, said a little girl while rumaging a drawer in a bureau, grandpa has gone to heaven without his spectacles.

What is the difference between a barber and a mother? One has razors to shave, and the other has shavers to raise.

A tombstone in Maine, erected to the memory of a wife, bears the inscription: "Tears cannot restore her therefore I weep."

It was an apt answer of a young lady who, being asked where was her native place, replied: "I have none; I am the daughter of a methodist minister."

A Certain little damsel, having been aggravated beyond endurance by her big brother, plumped down upon her knees and cried, "O Lord bless my brother Tom. He lies, he steals, he swears; all boys do—us girls don't. —Amen!"

Speaking of shaving, said a pretty girl to an obstinate old bachelor, I should think that a pair of handsome eyes would be the best mirror to shave by. Yes, many a poor fellow has been shaved by them, the wretch replied.

Two Irishmen were one day engaged in roofing a house, one of them lost his hold and fell to the ground. The other hastened to him and inquired, when he found him lying prostrate and still, "Mickey! Mickey, are ye dead?" "No," replied Mickey, "not dead but speachless!"

An old miser, who was notoriously parsimonious, being ill, was obliged relunctantly to consult a doctor. "What shall I do with my head?" said the old man, "It's so dizzy I seem to see double." The doctor wrote a prescription and retired:—"When you see double, you will find relief to count your money."

An old lady on a steamboat observed two men pumping up water to wash the deck, and the captain being near, she accosted him as follows: "Well, Captain, got a well aboard, eh?" "Yes, ma'am, always carry one," said the polite captain. "Well, that's clever. I always dislike this nasty river-water, especially in dog days."

The following dialogue, which took place in a street car is too good to be lost. One of a couple of Teutonic gentlemen sitting in one end of the car, seeing a flashy dressed fellow come in and take his seat at the opposite end from where they were sitting, asked: "Who ish dat, Hans?" "Oh, dat ish a shport," "Vat you call shport, aye?" "You not know vat a shport ish, aye?" "No. vat ish he?" "Val, he ish one of der fellers vat shave all de hair off a pig, and cover him all over mit soap, and bet a green Dutchman five dollars he can't catch him."

The following dialogue actually took place, a short time since, between a visiting examiner and a pupil at a school near Salisbury:

"Now, then, the first boy of the grammar class."

First Boy—"Here I be, zir."

Examiner—"Well my good boy can you tell me what the vowels are?"

First Boy—"Vowls, zir, yes, of course I can."

Examiner—"Tell me, then, what are vowels?"

First Boy—"Vowls, zir, why *vowls be chickens,*" .

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, saying:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON, GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

IF YOU WANT—

SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.

A beautiful lot of
LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS,
DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS
AND PISTOLS,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,
FANCY SOAPS,

A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,

A fine lot of AXES, SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUBE-AINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

☞ PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

REMOVED
TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

Terms—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

OUR NEW FAMILY
SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellence is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE.

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is

SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE & BEAUTIFUL

It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine, using either silk, twist, linen or cotton thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc, are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases, peculiar to the machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea however, can at best be given through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival machines before making a purchase A selection can then be made understandingly Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
1106 Chestnut Street.

C. LOYER, Agent, Bedford, Pa.
9oct 11m

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of
THESHING MACHINES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'

Miscellaneous.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINISTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

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For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
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For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80.

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